IL'YUKHINA, A.V.

Formation of secondary minerals in Moty sediments of the lower Cambrian. Trudy Vost.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.14:154-174 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

(Mineralogy)

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2219

RSFSR. Glavnoye upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr

Geologiya i neftegazonosnost' Vostochnoy Sibiri (Geology and Oil- and Gas-bearing Possibilities of Eastern Siberia) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1959. 486 p. 1,650 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Vostochno-Sibirskiy neftegeologicheskiy trest.

Ed.: V.G. Vasil'yev; Executive Ed.: Ye.G. Pershina; Tech. Ed.: I.G. Fedotova.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for geologists interested in the stratigraphy, lithology, tectonics, and the oil- and gas-bearing possibilities of the Eastern Siberian platform and Zabaykal'ye.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles contains materials on the stratigraphic classification and lithologic characteristics of sediments of the Cambrian system and of the so-called "ancient" beds developed along the northern slope of the Eastern Sayan Mountains and

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the western littoral of Lake Baykal. Extensive information on the petrography and paleontology of these deposits is presented. A number of articles deal with the tectonics of the southern part of the Siberian platform and its oil- and gas-bearing possibilities of the Baykal-type depressions. There are 40 tables, 74 figures, and 4 charts. There are 205 Soviet references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

IL'YUKHINA, A. V.

Lithology and facies of Jurassic sediments in the Sayan fault (northwestern part of the Irkutsk-Cheremkhovo coal-bearing basin). Trudy VSGI SO AN SSSR no.3:72-81 '61.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Irkutsk Basin—Coal geology)

ODINTSOV, M.M.; TVERDOKHLEBOV, V.A.; VLADIMIROV, B.M.; IL'YUKHINA, A.V.; KOLESNIKOVA, T.P.; KONEV, A.A.; GALUSHKO, Ya.A., red.izd-va; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn.red.

[Structure, volcanism, and diamond potential of the Irkutsk amphitheater] Struktura, vulkanizm i almazonosnost' Irkutskogo amfiteatra. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1962. 176 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. Vostochno-Sibirskii geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.4). (MIRA 16:2)
(Irkutsk Province—Geology, Structural)
(Irkutsk Province—Diamonds)

IL'YUKHINA, A.V.

Some lithofacies characteristics of Jurassic sediments in the Kan Bassin. Trudy Inst. zem. kory SO AN SSSR no.15:13-29 '63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut zemnoy kory Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

ILIYUKHINA, A.V.; KASHCHEYEV, G.N.; LOMONOSOVA, T.K.

Some characteristics of the sedimentation and mineral content of Jurassic sediments in the northwestern part of the Irkutsk Basin. Trudy Inst.geol.i geofiz.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.20:31-38 '61. (MIRA 17:10)

MESHALKIN, Ye. N., prof.; MESHALKIN, I. N.; MAZHBICH, B. I.; KKLIN, Ye. P.; ILYUKHINA, L. B.; SEMENOV, A. A.

Diagnostic value of curves of the pulmonary-capillary pressure and left auricular pressure in mitral defect and the means for their evaluation. Terap. arkh. 34 no.5:25-31 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz serdechno-sosudistogo otdeleniya dlya vzroslykh (zav. I. N. Meshalkin) i laboratorii fiziologii (zav. T. S. Vinogradova) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny (dir. - laureyat Leninskoy premii prof. Ye. N. Meshalkin) Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(MITRAL VALVE--DISEASES) (HEART--EXAMINATION) (CATHETERS)

BERGEL'SON, L.D.; MOLOTKOVSKIY, Yul.G.; ILYUKHINA, L.I.

New synthetic method for the preparation of macrocyclic ketones.
Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.11:2099-2100 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Ketones)

LARIONOV, K.A., doktor ekonom. nauk, prof.; GVOZDEV, A.M., kand. ekonom. nauk, ILYUKHINA, N.A., kand. ekonom. nauk; KOGAY, A.V., kand. ekonom. nauk; NIKOLAYEV, N.I., kand. ekonom. nauk; TSAPKIN, N.V., kand. ekonom. nauk, dots.; VASYUTIN, V.F., prof., red.; KOKOSHKO, A.G., red.; NAUMOV, K.M., tekhn. red.

[Planning the local economy and cultural development of a region] Planirovanie mestnogo khoziaistva i kul'turnogo stroitel'stva raiona; uchebnoe posobie. Moskva, Izd-vo VPSh i AON pri TsK KPSS, 1961. 382 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Kommunisticheskaya partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza. Vysshaya shkola.
2. Kafedra sovetskoy ekonomiki Leningradskoy Vysshey partiynoy shkoly (for Larionov, Gvozdev, Ilyukhina, Kogay, Nikolayev, TSapkin).
(Russia—Economic policy) (Russia—Culture)

VERBITSKAYA, N.G.; IL'YUKHINA, N.P.; KOVBASINA, V.M.

Stratigraphy and lithology of upper Paleozoic coal-bearing sediments in the southwestern margin of the Tunguska Basin. Mat.- VSEGEI Ob.ser. no.23:112-137 '59. (MIRA 14:11)
(Tunguska Basin--Coal geology)

IL'YUKHINA, N.P.

Middle and upper Paleozoic sediments in the middle Angara River. Inform.sbor.VSEGEI no.40:47-63 '60. (MIRA 14:12)
(Angara Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

IL'YUKHINA, N.P.; FUKS, B.A.

Variegated Cretaceous sediments in the Kan-Taseyevo depression. (MIRA 15:4)
Trudy VSEGEI 66:107-115 '61.
(Yenisey Ridge--Geology, Stratigraphic)

IVANOVSKIY, L.Ye.; ILYUSHCHENKO, N.G.; ZYAZEV, V.L.; PLEKHANOV, A.F.

Lower-valence rare earth oxychlorides. Trudy Inst.elektrokhim. UFAN SSSR no.1:55-60 '60. (MIRA 15:2)
(Rare earth chlorides)
(Electrolysis)

S/137/62/000/008/011/065
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Ivanovskiy, L. Ye., Ilyushchenko, N. G., Plekhanov, A. P., Zyazev, V. L.

TITLE: Separating rare-earth metals by fused salt electrolysis

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1962, 27, abstract 80188 ("Tr. In-ta elektrokhimii, Ural'skiy fil. AN SSSR", 1961, no. 2, 131 - 134)

TEXT: Separation of rare-earth metals was investigated in fused bath electrolysis containing a mixture of rare-earth chlorides. It was found that at all the D_c (0.25 - 1.5 amp/cm^2) and temperatures (850 - 870, 560 - 700°C) investigated, alloys are obtained which are considerably impoverished of La (3 - 5 weight %) and enriched with Ce (up to 80%). The total Pr and Nd amount remains practically constant. The nature of cathodic deposits varies noticeably with temperature. Their salt content varies from 75 to 80% at 560°C and from 30 to 40% at 700°C. There are 11 references.

G. Svodtseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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IL'YUKHINA, N.P.

Stratigraphy and the conditions governing the formation of the Carboniferous sediments of the Angara Basin. Trudy VSEGEI 97:159-177 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

GURVICH, I.A.; KUCHEROV, V.F.; ILYUKHINA, T. V.

Stereochemistry of cyclic compounds. Part 38: Stereochemistry of reduction of 5,9-dimethyl-1-ethynyl-1-hydroxy-Δ^5-6-octalone and its dirivatives. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.3:804-810 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Naphthalenone)

ILYUKHINA, V.N.

Relationship between solution Ca content and spent tanning liquor. A. M. Yuks and V. N. Ilyukhina. Kozh.-Obuv. Prom. 15, No. 12, 28-30(1973).—Max. permissible uptake (control point) in spent liquors is 240 g/l. This corresponds to not over 20% water solution in finished leather. P. Z. Karpik.

IL'YUKHOV, I.K.

Work methods of a tapper. Gidrolis.i lesokhim. prom.9 no.2:20 '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Vzdymshchik Taseyevskogo khimlesokhoza.
(Tree tapping)

DRUGOV, G.A.; ILYUKOVICH, A.M.

Current trends in the design of induction electric meters. Izm. tekh. no.4:18-23 Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Electric meters)

ILYUKOVICH,A.M.; NIGIYAN,A.A.

Instrument for determining the torque of a single phase counter before its final assembly. Izm.tekh.no.4:53-54 Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Mytishchinskiy zavod elektroschetchikov
(Measuring instruments)

ILYUKOVICH, A.M.

New concepts in the theory of induction counters. Izm.tekh.no.5: 11-21 S-O '55. (Electric meters) (MLRA 9:1)

Ilyukovich, A.M.

112-1-1113

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 1, p. 175 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ilyukovich, A.M.

TITLE: A New Method of Determining the Quality of a Counter in the Region of Overloads (Novyy metod opredeleniya kachestva schetchika v oblasti peregruzok)

PERIODICAL: Sbornik rats. predlozh. M-vo elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR, 1956, Nr 1 (59), pp. 3-4.

ABSTRACT: A new method of evaluating inherent negative errors of induction counters is investigated in the region of overloads. Instead of determining the errors with several loads from the nominal up to the limiting investigated, it is proposed to evaluate the counter from the Q-factor:

$$k_A = \frac{M_H \cdot n_c}{P_H} \cdot \frac{I_c}{I_H} \cdot \left(\frac{г.см.об/сек}{вт}\right)\left[\frac{g.cm.rps}{w}\right]$$

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Lateral pressure on the axis of the moving part of an induction integrating meter. (Cont.)

to the braking magnet. The resulting error is about the same as would be obtained if the instrument were tilted 5 degrees. The influence of the errors as a function of load can be estimated by reversing the direction of rotation of the disc and repeating the measurements and a graph is given which shows that the errors can be -3% at 400% load.
Various corrective measures are suggested.

3 figures, no literature references.

110-7-13/30

AUTHOR: Ilyukovich, A.M. (Engineer)

TITLE: Special features of the operation of induction type integrating meters in the region of low loads and the selection of parameters of the series circuit. (Osobennosti raboty induktsionnogo schetchika v oblasti malykh nagruzok i vybor parametrov posledovatel'noy tsepi).

PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti" (Journal of the Electrical Industry), Vol.28, No.7, 1957, pp.47-50 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Induction type integrating meters are expected to be of high accuracy over a wide range of load. A good deal of work has been published on the behaviour of these meters at heavy loads. The aim of the present article is to investigate factors that determine the quality of the operation of the meters in the region of low loads. Closely associated with this is the question of creep and of sensitivity, which has so far received little attention in the special literature. Two factors mainly influence the operation of integrating meters on low loads: the frictional torque in the moving part and the non-linear relationship between the load current and the working magnetic flux of the series circuit. Fig. 1 gives an experimental curve of the error due to non-linearity for a meter type

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Special features of the operation of induction type integrating meters in the region of low loads and the selection of parameters of the series circuit. (Cont.)

CO-1. The error is very great. To overcome these great negative errors a compensating torque is introduced from the voltage circuit. With constant voltage and varying friction the compensation cannot be complete. Moreover, use of the creep torque to compensate the frictional and non-linearity errors leads to imperfect compensation at low power factors. The load characteristics of meter type CO-1 for power factors of 1.0 and 0.5 are given in Table 2. Problems arising from the presence of a compensating torque from a parallel circuit and the need to prevent creep are discussed.

The consideration of the behaviour of induction meters in the region of low load permits the following main conclusions to be drawn. The magnitude of the error due to non-linearity has a considerable influence on the shape of the load characteristics in the region of low loads both at unity and 0.5 power factor. Stable operation of the meter under conditions of creep-sensitivity are the easier to obtain the smaller the error due to non-linearity. Therefore, it is necessary to design meters with a small error due to

Special features of the operation of induction type integrating meters in the region of low loads and the selection of parameters of the series circuit. (Cont.) 110-7-13/30

non-linearity. The article then determines the influence of the parameters of the series circuit on the magnitude of the error due to non-linearity and a formula is derived for the so-called coefficient of non-linearity. This coefficient is plotted as a function of load in Fig.4. Fig.5 gives a curve of the coefficient of non-linearity as a function of the so-called characteristic coefficient of the series circuit. It is shown that to reduce the non-linearity error it is necessary, other things being equal, to take the following measures. Use a material of high permeability for the series core. Use the highest possible total amp turns in the series circuit. Use the greatest section and least possible length of the series core. Increase the magnetic resistance of the air gap to the working magnetic flux. Increase the magnetic resistance of the air gaps to the leakage fluxes. The extent to which these actions are applicable in practice is discussed. A recommended method of reducing the non-linearity error is to magnetise the series circuit with a working magnetic flux from the parallel circuit. This method consists in

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Special features of the operation of induction type integrating meters in the region of low loads and the selection of parameters of the series circuit. (Cont.) 110-7-13/30

that part of the working magnetic flux of the parallel circuit is directed through the core of the series circuit. In this way the highly curved initial part of the magnetisation curve is excluded from the region of action of the series circuit.

There are 6 figures, 3 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Mytishchi Integrating Meter Works (Mytishchinskiy Zavod Elektroschetchikov).

AVAILABLE:

Card 4/4

VOSTROKNUTOV, N.G.; ILYUKOVICH, A.M.; ARAPOV, P.P., red.; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Present-day electric meters] Sovremennye elektricheskie schetchiki. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo standartov "Standartgiz," 1958. 21 p. (Seriia obzornykh monografii po izmeritel'noi tekhnike, no.3).
(Electric meters) (MIRA 13:9)

SOV-115-58-4-31/45

AUTHORS: Balashov, Ye.K.; Ilyukovich, A.M.; Shargorodskiy, A.L.

TITLE: Some Problems of Calculating Electric Power (O nekotorykh voprosakh ucheta elektroenergii)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1958, Nr 4, pp 74-75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author adduces tables and graphs to show that Soviet ac electric power meters have a large error at loads of less than 5% nominal rating. He advocates an improvement of the loading curve from 5-20% nominal rating by decreasing the error deriving from non-linear relationship between loading current and operating current in the series circuit. The GOST standards relating to ac meters should be revised to bring them into line with international practice, i.e. the minimum load under which the meter's error is regulated should be 5% nominal rating, instead of the present 10%. There are 2 graphs, 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

1. Electrical energy--Measurement

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SOV-115-58-4-32/45

AUTHOR: Ilyukovich, A.M.; Vinogradov, V.A.

TITLE: Connecting Single-phase Electric Meters for Checking (Podklyucheniye odnofaznykh elektroschetchikov pri poverke)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1958, Nr 4, pp 75-76 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Some simple connecting adaptors are illustrated and described for connecting electric meters to the test stand during checking. There are 2 diagrams and 3 non-Soviet references.

1. Electric meters--Calibration

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SOV/115-58-5-33/36

AUTHOR: Ilyukovich, A.M.

TITLE: Current Electrical Counter Equipment (Sovremennaya tekhnika elektricheskikh schetchikov).

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1958, Nr 5, pp 86-90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article gives details of Soviet and Western-mode electric counters in current use. There are 4 sets of diagrams, 1 graph and 32 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 20 German, 7 English and 1 French.

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24(3), 28(2) SOV/115-59-8-15/33

AUTHOR: Ilyukovich, A. M.

TITLE: The Accurate Measuring of Alternating Current Energy

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 8, pp 29 - 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The methods of measuring alternating current energy, described by the author in [Ref 1] may provide an accuracy of 0.05- 0.1%, but they are rather complicated and may be performed only under laboratory conditions. For checking conventional electric power meters, for accounting electric power at large installations, very precise measurements of single-and three-phase current energies are required. At VNII Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (VNII of the Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Instruments), the development of a reference single-phase power meter V-3 was completed. An experimental series of these power meters has been produced. The V-3 power meter is designed for checking power meters of class 2.0 and 2.5. Its permissible error is ±0.3% with $\cos\varphi = 1$ and ±0.4% with $\cos\varphi = 0.5$. The V-3 is a constant load meter. The

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The Accurate Measuring of Alternating Current Energy

circuits and the design of the instrument were developed by N. G. Vostroknutov. The magnetic conductor, shown in Figure 1, was developed by the author of this article. He describes some features of the new reference power meter. In the V-3 a compensation of the influence of volatage change was used. Voltage changes of ±5% cause error variations of not more than ±0.1%. The problems of reducing the influences of temperature and frequency changes were not solved in the V-3 power meter. Frequency changes of ±0.5 cps cause differences of 0.2%. The temperature factor of V-3 is approximately 0.1% for 1°C at $\cos\varphi = 1$ and somewhat lower at $\cos\varphi = 0.5$. Problems of temperature and frequency error compensation were solved by the author in a three-phase induction reference power meter. In this power meter the circuit shown in Figure 3 was used for compensating the temperature error. The temperature compensation circuit is based on the application thermistors with negative temperature factors, according to I. T.

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The Accurate Measuring of Alternating Current Energy

Sheftel' [Ref 3]. The frequency error compensation circuit, suggested by the author, is shown in Figure 5. The application of temperature and frequency error compensation circuits in the three-phase reference power meter permitted the author to develop a device with very small additional errors. The temperature factor of this power meter at $\cos\varphi = 1$ and $\cos\varphi = 0.5$ does not exceed 0.02% per $1^{\circ}C$ within the range of $20 \pm 10^{\circ}C$, which is 5 times smaller than with the V-3 power meter. Frequency changes of ± 0.5 cps produce errors below ± 0.05 % at $\cos\varphi = 1$ and $\cos\varphi = 0.5$, which are 44 times smaller than with the V-3. In addition, the author solved the problem of measuring alternating current energy with an accuracy of $\pm 0.1\%$. There are 2 circuit diagrams, 2 diagrams, 1 graph and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

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9(2) SOV/115-59-9-28/37

AUTHOR: Ilyukovich, A.M.

TITLE: Methods of Checking Electric Meters

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 9, pp 48-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author reviews existing methods of checking electric meters. He divides these methods into two groups: 1) Methods based on wattmeters; 2) Methods based on reference meters. The majority of these methods was developed in West Germany by SSW and AEG from 1954 to 1958. Some methods were developed in the US and in England. A wattmeter in connection with a timer are used for testing electric reference meters at VNII of the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Committee of Standards, Measures and Measuring Instruments). The timer closes a photoelectric counting circuit during a preset time interval. This method may be used only for portable electric meters, where one hundredth of a disk revolution can be read on a dial. K.P. Shubin /Ref 4/ describes attempts to obtain counting pulses by

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radioactive isotopes. B.Ya. Romanikhin [Ref 10] developed a device for checking electric meters by the wattmeter and tachometer method. The speed of disk revolutions is compared automatically with the load and the meter error can be read on a dial. A. V. Martynov and Ye.N. Pisannyy suggested a stroboscoptic method in combination with the wattmeter-tachometer method [Ref 11]. A.A. Nigiyan [Ref 12] describes one application of the wattmeter-tachometer method for adjusting meters according to their rated loads. Semi-automatic testing of electric meters at low loads using reference meters is performed with the so-called "method of spots" at the Moscow plant "Elektroschetchik" and at the Mytishchinskiy zavod elektroschetchikov (Mytishchi Electric Meter Plant). During the past few years, efforts were made in the USSR to achieve the automation of the process of adjusting and testing electric meters. A semi-automatic device for testing simultaneously 30 electric meters was developed at the Moskovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod (Moscow Electromechanical

Plant). Electric meters are tested automatically at all required loads by a testing apparatus of the Moscow plant "Elektroschetchik". This device is based on the principle of counting the number of pulses generated by the reference meter during a predetermined number of revolutions of the disk of the meter to be tested. This principle has also been used for the test devices at the Vil'nyusskiy zavod elektroschetchikov (Vil'nyus Electric Meter Plant), and at the Leningradskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod (Leningrad Electromechanical Plant). The author also explains methods of testing three-phase electric meters which were mostly developed in West Germany. There are 11 diagrams and 24 references, 9 of which are Soviet, 10 German, and 5 English.

ILYUKOVICH, A. M., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Problems of the theory, calculation, and designing of induction-measuring devices of increased accuracy." Moscow, 1960. 15 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Inst of Power Engineering); 250 copies; price not given; bibliography at end of text (21 entries); (KL, 31-60, 141)

ILYUKOVICH, A.M.

Conference on automatic control and methods of electric measurements.
Izm.tekh. no.3:57-58 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Automatic control--Congresses)
(Electric measurements--Congresses)

ILYUKOVICH, A.M.

Hall effect and its application in measuring technology.
Izm.tekh. no.7:52-55 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Hall effect) (Electric measurements)

ILYUKOVICH, A.M., inzh. (Moskva)

Use of semiconductor thermistors for temperature error compensation in induction meters and wattmeters. Elektrichestvo no.8:76-79 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Electric meters) (Thermistors)

ILYUKOVICH, A.M.

Vibrations in induction meters. Trudy VNIIK no.4:92-103 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)
(Electric meters--Vibration)

ILYUKOVICH, A.M.

Photocompensating recording follow-up systems. Izm. tekh. no.5:59-60 My '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Photoelectric measurements)

VOSTROKNUTOV, Nikolay Georgiyevich; ILYUKOVICH, Askold Mikhaylovich; MKU-GOV, G.A., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Testing of electric meters] Ispytanie elektricheskikh schetchikov. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo, 1961. 207 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Watt-hour meter—Testing)

ILYUKOVICH, A.M.

Magnetic shunting of the series circuit of an induction meter.
Izm.tekh. no.5:40-43 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Electric meters)

ILYUKOVICH, A.M.

Testing high-precision three-phase electric meters. Izm.tekh. no.7: 28-31 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Electric meters--Testing)

ILYUKOVICH, Askol'd Mikhaylovich; ZEMEL'MAN, M.A., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Electric meters; their theory, calculation and design] Elektricheskie schetchiki teoriia, raschet i konstruktsii. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 383 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Electric meters)

ILYUKOVICH, A.M.

International conference of the 13-A Subcommittee of the International Electric Engineering Committee. Izm.tekh. no.4: 60 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Electric meters)

ILYUKOVICH, A.M.

Error in checking three-phase two-cell wattmeters by two single-phase standard wattmeters. Izm.tekh. no.11:36-38 N '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

ILYUKOVICH, A.M.; LEVIN, M.I.

Temperature error of induction watt-hour meters. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer. i izm. prib. no.74:101-110 '63. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

ILYUKOVICH, A.M.; SHUL'MAN, B.R.

Stabilizers and stable a.c. supply sources used in measuring equipment. Izm.tekh. no.2:42-45 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

ILYUKOVICH, Askol'd Mikhaylovich; FRYTKOV, V.T., red.

[D.C. meters] Elektricheskie schetchiki postoiannogo toka. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energiia," 1964. 77 p. (Elektroizmeritel'nye pribory, no.6) (MIRA 17:8)

ILYUKOVICH, A.M.; SHUL'MAN, B.R.

Sources of calibrated a.c. voltage for checking instruments. Izm. tekh. no.1:56-58 Ja '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

ILYUKOVICH, A.M.

Use of Hall pickups in precise power and energy measurements.
Nov. nauch.-issl. rab. po metr. VNIIM no.6:20-21 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

ILYUKOVICH, A.M.

Testing high-precision three-phase two element wattmeters.
Izm.tekh. no.9:31-33 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

ILYUKOVICH, A.Z.

Effect of current and voltage asymmetry on the precision of the measurement of reactive power and energy. Izm. tekh. no.4:31-33 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

ILYUKOVICH, Aszol'd Mikhaylovich; SHUL'MAN, Boris Rafailovich; DODIK, S.D., red.

[Regulators and regulated a.c. power supply sources] Stabilizatory i stabilizirovannye istochniki pitaniia peremennogo toka. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 119 p. (Biblioteka po avtomatike, no.146) (MIRA 18:10)

ILYUKOVICH, A.M.; KLEMIN, L.V.

Electrostatic electrometers. Izm. tekh. no.11:52-54 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR: AP6026951 SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/66/000/007/0068/0071

AUTHOR: Burman, A. V.; Ilyukovich, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Problem of constructing electrometric amplifiers having low zero-point drift

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 7, 1966, 68-71

TOPIC TAGS: electronic amplifier, electrometry, electrometer

ABSTRACT: Ensuring the insensitivity of an electrometer-tube stage to variation of supply voltage is a way of obtaining a low-drift electrometric amplifier. A parallel-balanced electrometer-tetrode (2E2P, EM-5, EM-6) cascade widely used in Soviet-made electrometers (e.g., in VI-2) is used as an example. Three circuit methods of balancing the static and equivalent dynamic resistances of the

UDC: 621.375.2

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ACC NR: AP6026951

working and compensating tube halves were tested on the same five EM-5 tubes. All of them proved to be effective in eliminating small voltage variation at the tube operating point. Application of any one of the balancing methods cut down the zero-point drift to 1/4 or 1/6 of its original value. Application of two methods simultaneously brought the drift to a few hundredths of one millivolt. The time stability of an electrometer circuit using one balancing method is seen from this experiment: after a 1000-hr operation, the output-voltage variation was 0.5 mv or less (without the balancing circuit, 40 mv) when the supply-voltage variation was 5%. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 7 formulas, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

ILYUKOVICH, B.M.

Rolling shaped profiles in finishing stands of rolling mills having non-driven upper rolls. Biul. TSNIICHM no.21:47-48 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Chusovskoy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Rolling (Metalwork))

SOV/137-58-12-24439

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 70 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ilyukovich, B. M.

TITLE: The Rolling and Sizing of Lightened T-Beams for Industrial Casements (Prokatka i kalibrovka tavrovykh profiley oblegchennogo tipa dlya pereplетov promyshlennykh zdaniy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mezhvuz. nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii na temu "Sovrem. dostizh. prokatn. proiz-va". Leningrad, 1958, pp 145-150

ABSTRACT: A new sizing of T-beams is in use on a 250 mill (M) at the Chusovaya Metallurgical Plant. It enjoys the following advantages Axial stresses are lacking, which simplifies adjustments; the need for conical back-ups is eliminated; roll grinding is simplified; energy consumption is reduced by 30-50%; roll wear is reduced; the danger of flash formation is eliminated; and a single pass (P) may be used to roll neighboring sizes. The rolling of T-beams is done in 4, 5, or 6 passes on small merchant M. A lightened window casement reveals pronounced differences from a T-beam in that the flanges are offset and differ in length. This deviation from the normal relationship between the lengths of the right and left sides of the profile leads to

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The Rolling and Sizing of Lightened T-Beams for Industrial Casements

impairment of contact and formation of beads and the clamping of the web in the closed portion of the P. Despite the sharply defined nonuniformity of the deformation, reduction of section webs should not be performed in the closed portions of the P to avoid jamming. Some small reduction of flange thickness in the closed portions of the P is not dangerous, however. Correct design of the guides, particularly of the back (exit) guides, is most important.

Ya. G.

Ilyukovich, B. M.

130-3-10/21

AUTHORS: Nefedov, A. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Ilyukovich, B. M., Senior Calibrator of Chusovoy Metallurgical Works.

TITLE: Rational roll-pass design for rolling hexagonal steel. (Ratsional'naya kalibrovka dlya prokatki shestigrannoy stali).

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, No.3, pp.22-24 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The authors show (Fig.1) four arrangements for rolling hexagonal steel for nuts and bolts and discuss their features. They favour an arrangement requiring only two special passes which secures high mill productivity with constancy of dimensions and sharpness of corners of the product and point out that finishing pass dimensions must give product dimensions within ГОСТ 2879-51. The authors go on to describe a new design of finishing pass in which free movement of the side faces is permitted and enumerate its advantages. They give values for the desirable concavity of the pre-finishing pass for 10 - 42 mm hexagonal steel, based on experience at the Chusovskiy Metallurgical Works, and show that for the new system greater concavity is required than recommended by the All-Union conference on roll-pass design. After mentioning the roughing systems used at other works, the

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Rational roll-pass design for rolling hexagonal steel. 129-3-10/21

authors describe procedures at the Chusovskiy Works where a 250-mill is used with type A12 and quality steels. They state that two dimensions of finishing passes now suffice for rolling the whole range 10-15 and 16-24 mm.
There are 3 figures and two tables.

ASSOCIATIONS: **Ural'skiy institut metallov (Ural Institute of Metals) and Chusovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Chusovoy Metallurgical Works).**

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

Starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik Chusovskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda

AUTHOR: Ilyukovich, B.M. 130-58-5-10/16

TITLE: Rolling of and Roll-pass Design for a Lightened Rim Section (Prokatka i kalibrovka oblegchennogo profilya bertovogo kol'tsa)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, 3 Nr 5, pp 25 - 27 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The straight-line 250 mill at the Chusovoy Metallurgical Works consists of a three-high reducing stand, a two-stand roughing group and seven two-high stands in the finishing line. The finishing-line rolls with a barrel length of 550 mm are cast iron. The author describes how the ordinary rim sections were formerly rolled in 13 passes without using the last two stands and enumerates some disadvantages of the procedure. These are avoided in the rolling of a lightened (by 20-22%) section (Figure 3) for which the roll-pass design of the "Krasnyy Oktyabr" Works was adopted. Early experience revealed some difficulties which the author discusses and the remedies for which he describes. In spite of the lightening of the section mill productivity remains unchanged at an average value of about 70 tons per shift but the author considers a further improvement possible - as evidenced by the occasionally achieved hourly production rates of 15-16 tons; limiting factors are low roll durability and low capacity of

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Rolling of and Roll-pass Design for a Lightened Rim Section

the hot-cutting presses.
There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Chusovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Chusovoy Metallurgical Works)

SOV/130-58-12-15/21

AUTHORS: Ilyukovich, B.M., and Bulgakov, A.S.

TITLE: Reducing Roll Consumption (Umen'sheniye raskhoda prokatnykh valkov)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, Nr 12, pp 34 - 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the use on a three-stand mill at the Chusovskiy metallurgical works of worn rolls which had previously been scrapped. They show the finishing passes for rolling Nr 10 channel (Fig 1) and state that when the rolls become unserviceable (not through breakage) only the top roll is scrapped and the bottom roll is made into the top roll; comparing (Table) new and re-used roll life for rolls of unknown composition, the authors state that when rolls of low-alloy, magnesium inoculated cast iron are used in this way roll life remains unchanged. Fig 2 shows the finishing-stand passes for rolling 90 x 60 x 6-8-10 and 80 x 55 x 6-8-10 mm angles where the top roll is also twice-used. Fig 3 shows the rough-stand (three-high) passes for rolling Nr 10 H-beam where for re-use the top and bottom rolls change places and a new middle roll is inserted. The re-using of rolls is most

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advantageous with long barrel lengths and at least five or six passes. The method has wide applicability but each case should be decided on its merits; it leads to a great saving in roll consumption with constant pass durability.

There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATIONS: Chusovskiy and Saldinskiy metallurgical works

18.5100

78045
SOV/130-60-3-15/23

AUTHOR: Ilyukovich, B. M. (Senior Roll Pass Designer)

TITLE: Introduction of a New Automobile Wheel Rim Profile

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1960, Nr 3, pp 27-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Plans are being made for a 550 mm mill of Chusovaya Metallurgical Plant (Chusovskiy metallurticheskiy zavod) to specialize in rolling form sections for the automobile industry, agriculture, etc. The mill has been redesigned accordingly and the following features added: electric motor (1,720 kwt), mechanized cooling unit, trimming shears, descalers, centralized lubrication. The new enlightened profile for ZIL-157 automobile wheels (see Fig. 1) can be rolled without bending since there is no lock part for the installation of lock and hub rims. The laborious operation of straightening the sections on special machines is eliminated, thus, considerably cutting production cost. To avoid shifting of the rolls during rolling, projection of the right and left passes on the vertical axis must be equal or differ only

Card 1/6

Introduction of a New Automobile Wheel Rim Profile

78046
SOV/130-60-3-15/23

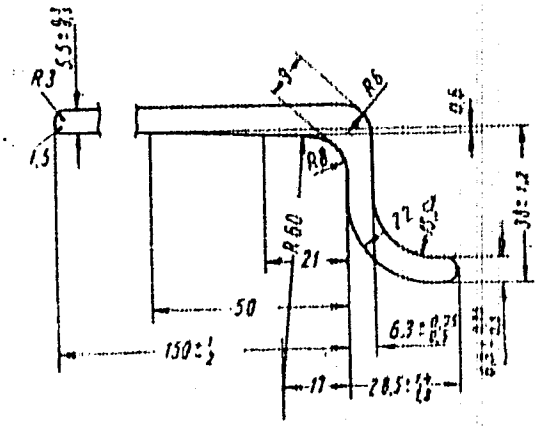

Fig. 1. Dimensions and tolerances of profile for ZIL-157 automobile wheel rims.

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slightly. In roughing passes the difference in projection may be greater. Figure 2 shows shape and dimension of roll pass templets (see Fig. 2). The section is straightened and deformated in the finishing pass. The width of the roll passes was determined according to the center line of the profile, with consideration for widening, after which templets were applied and width corrected accordingly. This double control is required because of the complex character of shape changes in roll passes. In addition to deformation the fed in strip shifts in relation to the roll pass. The tail part of the profile is slightly thickened in the semifinishing roll pass permitting the adjustment of the length of this part of the profile by means of reduction. The author recommended 112 x 148 mm billets for the rolling of rim sections. A better grip of the steel rolls of the reducing stand was achieved by knurling the bottom of the pass with a grooved roller. No surface flaws were detected on the section as a result of this measure. After the initial experimental rolling the dimensions of the

Introduction of a New Automobile Wheel Rim Profile

78016
SOV/130-60-3-15/23

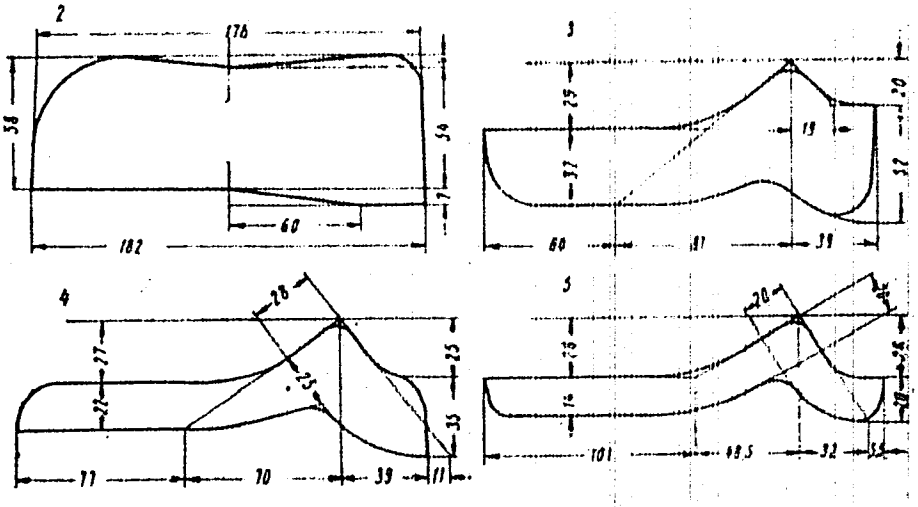

Fig. 2: Dimensions of roll pass templets for rolling ZIL-157 automobile wheel rim sections.

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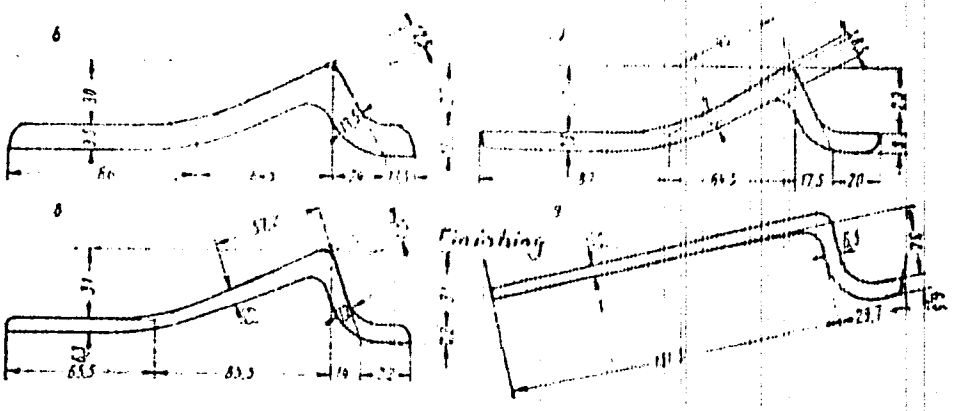
Introduction of a New Automobile Wheel Rim Profile

Photo
SOV/130-60-3-15/23



Card 5/6 Fig. 2. (Cont'd.)

finished profile conformed to the permissible deviations and met technical requirements. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Chusovaya Metallurgical Plant

ILYUKOVICH, B.M., starshiy kalibrovshchik

Shape rolling on the 550 mill. Metallurg 5 no.9:22-23 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Chusovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Rolling(Metalwork))

ILYUKOVICH, B.M., starshiy kalibrovshchik

Rolling of unequal angle iron. Metallurg 6 no.3:24-26 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Chusovskoy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Rolling (Metalwork))

ILYUKOVICH, B.M., starshiy kalibrovshchik SKOROKHODOV, A.N.

Expanded groove design of side ring shapes for ZIL-164 automobile wheels. Metallurg 6 no.12:27-29 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Chusovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Ilyukovich).
2. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Skorokhodov).
(Rolls(Iron mills))

ILYUKOVICH, Budimir Mikhaylovich; GOROBINCHENKO, V.M., red. izd-va; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhn. red.

[Rolling T-sections in open grooves] Prokatka tavrovykh profilei v otkrytykh kalibrakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 68 p. (MIRA 15:1)

(Rolling (Metalwork))

ILYUKOVICH, B.M.; SKOROKHODOV, A.N.

Expanded finishing groove in the rolling of channel No. 10.
Metallurg 7 no.8:23-24 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Starshiy kalibrovshchik Chusovskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Ilyukovich). 2. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Skorokhodov).
(Rolling (Metalwork))

ILYUKOVICH, B.M., starshiy kalibrovshchik; SKOROKHODOV, A.N.

Rolling of tire ring shapes. Metallurg 7 no.9:19-20 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Chusovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Ilyukovich).
2. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Skorokhodov).
(Rolling (Metalwork))

TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; ILYUKOVICH, B.M.; SKOROKHODOV, A.N.

Calculating deformations in the forming and edging grooves during the rolling of T-sections. Stal' 22 no.10:925-928 O'62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Chusovskoy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Deformations (Mechanics))

TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; ILYUKOVICH, B.M.; SKOROKHODOV, A.N.

Deformations and stresses during strip rolling with [illegible]form grooves. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.4 [illegible]5 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Deformations (Mechanics))

TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; SKOROKHODOV, A.N.; ILYUKOVICH, B.M.

Deformation in sheet passes during the rolling of T-sections. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.5:118-122 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Deformations (Mechanics))

ILYUKOVICH, B.M.

Rolling and sizing of special angle bars no. 18-187A.
Metallurg 8 no.9:34-35 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Starshiy kalibrovshchik Chusovskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda.
(Rolling (Metalwork))

TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; SKOROKHODOV, A.N.; ILYUKOVICH, B.M.

Shape changes during metal rolling in open beam passes.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.12:82-89 '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

ILYUKOVICH, Budimir Mikhaylovich

[Durability and wear of iron mill rolls] Stoikost' i raskhod prokatnykh valkov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Metallurgiia," 1964. 108 p. (MIRA 17:5)

ILYUKOVICH, B.M.

Rolling angle sections of 75 x 60 x 14 mm 12 G2A steel.
Metallurg 9 no.9:23-25 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Starshiy kalibrovshchik Chusovskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda.

ILYUKOVICH, B.M.

Reducing discards in rolling free-cutting steel billets. Metallurg 10 no.8:31-32 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Starshiy kalibrovshchik Chusovskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda.

ILYUKOVICH, B.M.

Rolls for rolling steel with negative allowances. Metallurg 9 no.1:30-31 Ja '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Starshiy kalibrovshchik Chusovskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda.

YEMEL'YANOV, V.P.; SKROBOV, V.; KONDYBKO, P.; ILYUKOVICH, D.M.; MERKUR'YEV, S.Ye.; SARAPULOV, Yu.V.

In the country's rolling mills. Metallurg 9 no.12:34-35 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Yemel'yanov). 2. Zavod "Krasnaya Etna" (for Skrobov, Kondybko). 3. Chusovskoy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Ilyukovich, Merkur'yev). 4. Cherepovetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Sarapulov).

ILYUKOVICH, B.M.; MERKUR'YEV, S.Ye.

Rolling special lighweight shape 020B1 wheel rims for the GAZ-53 automobile. Metallurg 10 no.4:26-27 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Chusovskoy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

ILYUKOVICH, B.M., starshiy kalibrovshchik; MERKUR'YEV, S.Ye., kalibrovshchik

Rolling of special sections for the screens of jigging machinery. Metallurg 10 no.5:30-31 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Chusovskoy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

YEMEL'YANOV, V.P.; ILYUKOVICH, B.M.; MERKUR'YEV, S.Ye.; FOMENKO, G.G.

In the rolling mills of the land. Metallurg 10 no.12:38 D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Chusovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Ilyukovich, Merkur'yev).

Ilyukovich, M.A.

112-1-1112

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 1, p. 175 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ilyukovich, M. A.

TITLE: A New Method of Determining the Quality of a Counter in the Region of Small Loads (Novyy metod opredeleniya kachestva schetchika v oblasti malykh nagruzok)

PERIODICAL: Sbornik rats. predlozh. M-vo elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR, 1956, Nr 2, (60), pp. 9-11.

ABSTRACT: A new method of evaluating the performance of counters in the region of small loads is submitted; it consists in taking down the load characteristic with the complete absence of the compensatory moment. This so-called natural characteristic is determined as an average between two characteristics taken with the direct and with the reverse rotation of the disc, which eliminates the influence of the compensatory moment and of the setting of the counter. With the help of these characteristics and from the value of errors with 5 (or 10) per cent of the load, one can determine exactly the required value of the compensatory moment and also evaluate the performance of the counter under conditions of shunt running sensitivity.

G.G.Ya.

Card 1/1

ILYUNIN, K.K.; GORODOVSKIY, A.F.

Manufacture of electric instruments in Holland. Izm.tekh. no.11:55-56 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Netherlands--Electric instruments)

GUMANYUK, M., kand. tekhn. nauk; IL'YUSHA, A., inzh.; HERDA, P.

Ultrasonic "coal--rock" indicator. Radio no.5:48-50 My '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

IL'YUSHCHENKO, A., nachal'nik uchastka.

One production cycle per day from one mining shift. Mast.ugl. 2 no.4:8-9 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Uchastok no. 3, shakhta "Fiskul'turnik" kombinata Kuzbassugol'. (Coal mines and mining)